

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 510.

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NEW SERIES—NUMBER 111.

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

W. P. WALTON, Editor and Proprietor
T. R. WALTON, Business Manager

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—AT—
\$2.50 PER ANNUM.

Please don't send stamps in payment of subscription, except to make change, and then of donations not over three cents.

New Postal Regulations.

If you will cut this out and stick it in your memorandum book, says the Chicago Times, you will find it convenient for reference, and be spared the trouble and expense of writing letters of inquiry to the newspapers. On and after Oct. 1, 1883, letter postage will be two cents for each half ounce or fractional part thereof between all points in the United States. The rate will then be the same on drop letters and all others. No changes have been made in rates on other classes of matter. On and after July 1, 1883, you can obtain at any money order office postal notes in the sums of \$5 and under by paying a fee of three cents. These postal notes will be made payable to bearer without corresponding address. They will be payable at any money order office within three months of the date of issue. After the lapse of that time the holder can obtain the par value only by applying to the postoffice department at Washington. On and after July 1, 1883, you can obtain a postal money order for as large a sum as \$100. The present limit is \$50. The fees on and after that date for orders will be as follows: Not exceeding \$10, eight cents; from \$10 to \$15, ten cents; from \$15 to \$30, fifteen cents; from \$30 to \$40, twenty cents; from \$40 to \$50, twenty-five cents; from \$50 to \$60, thirty cents; from \$60 to \$70, thirty-five cents; from \$70 to \$80, forty cents; from \$80 to \$100, forty-five cents. The postal notes, with no doubt, be found more convenient in one respect than the fractional paper currency was, since they can be obtained for any number of cents under \$5. There will also be less liability to loss by theft than there was when fractional notes were used for transmission through the mails, especially if the department use judgment in prescribing the size and form of the notes, and in selecting the paper on which they are to be printed. On the other hand, they will be less convenient in that they can only be obtained at money order offices at a considerable sacrifice of time, especially in large cities. It will be observed that after the 1st of October the cost of sending any sum under \$5 by postal note will be five cents—two cents postage and three cents fee. The new fees on orders are considerably less than the old; but it will be found, no doubt, that they can be reduced still further and considerably simplified without loss to the department. The postmasters will have a little more to do probably, when the new provision of law come into operation. It is not likely, however, that many of them will resign in consequence. Congress, it may be added, has taken care to protect postmasters against the consequences of the reduced rate of postage on letters.

Truly Modest.

It is an universal compliment in this progressive generation to apply such a title to the current tide of commercial or professional associates, and it is all the more wonderful when appropriated to the traveling menagerie. However strenuous the application may seem it is no more than deserved justice to state that the Anglo-American Circus, Royal German Menagerie, etc., is one of the few exceptions, and must be accorded the highest premium for integrity and honesty in the proper fulfillment of every promise made in the public announcements. This excellent organization, with millions in its reserve fund, has centralized the greatest features of both land and sea, and already proved beyond fear that such an enormous exhibition when faithfully and properly presented can be a successful business venture. This united consolidation of four great shows will exhibit at Stanford, Thursday, April 26th.

McMurtry brought home a bottle of arsenic for use on the rats. To prevent accidents, he wrote on the bottle in big letters the word "Poison." But what good will that do? asked Mrs. Mac; "the children can't read." "True," replied McMurtry; "I didn't think of that." Then he wrote beneath the label, "This says 'poison.'" "There," he added, "now they will know what it says."

The Small Torments.

Split rock getting between the toes. Shirt button off on a cold morning. Shoestring breaking and none to supply its place.

Getting the left shoe on the right foot. And vice versa.

Street car. Always pulls up and blocking you on the crosswalk.

Collar button breaking or pulling out just as you've finished dressing.

Down six flights of stairs and on the sidewalk. Pocket book missing.

Getting to bed, wrapped up and almost asleep. Forgot to lock the doors.

Letter written. One page. Hurry. Wanted, blotting paper. Gone, as usual.

Man in barber shop one second ahead of you taking the only unoccupied chair.

Rainy day. Called on business. Eighth floor. Down again. Forgotten umbrella.

Very hungry. Rush at the restaurant. Waiter, overwhelmed with orders, forgetting you.

In use of mulligan. Neck of bottle all "stuck up" with deposits, and brush still and hard.

"Fixing your mouth" for favorite dish at restaurant and hearing waiter remark, "All out, sir."

Preparing to write a letter. Miserable pen. No envelopes. Ditto stamps. Postoffice half a mile off.

Going home at night. Pockets full of things for the family. Change for car fare at the bottom of the most overloaded pocket.

To return home after spending the evening in the company and imagine you have shown brilliantly and finding a lopsided collar. Out at one buttonhole.

Bit of walnut shell chucked into shoe. Not felt till you're out of doors. Always hides until it can catch you where you can't help yourself.—[N. Y. Graphic.]

Shaky headstead. Tendency of slats to fall out. Crash immediately after getting into bed. Or awakening at dead of night and finding the bottom out and yourself sleeping shaped like a V.

Very cold night. Wake at 3 a. m. Below zero. Sheets, blankets, and bed quilt worked into a complicated roll. Unable to get feet permanently under cover. Halt an hour of internal discussion whether or no to arise and reorganize the bed covering.

Hot Water for Dyspepsia.

A gentleman who is in business in this city has cured himself of a chronic and ugly form of dyspepsia in a very simple way. He was given up to die; but he finally abandoned alike the doctors and the drugs, and resorted to a method of treatment which most doctors, and most persons, would laugh at as "an old woman's remedy." It was simply the swallowing of a tea cup full of hot water before breakfast every morning. He took the water from the cook's tea-kettle, and so hot that he could only take it by the spoonful. For about three weeks this morning dose was repeated; the dyspepsia decreasing all the while. At the end of that time he could eat, he says, any breakfast or dinner that any well person could eat—had gained in weight, and has ever since been hearty and well. His weight is now between thirty and forty pounds greater than it was during his dyspepsia sufferings; for several years he has had no trouble with his stomach—unless it was some temporary inconvenience due to a late supper or dining out, and in such a case a single trial of his ante-breakfast remedy was sure to set all things right. He obtained his idea from a German doctor, and in turn recommended it to others—and in every case, according to this gentleman's account, a cure was effected.—[Vanceburg Courier.]

PETER COOPER'S RELIGION.—"They call me an infidel, sometimes," he said "but I don't care. I believe in God. Religion—all the religious worth having—is a simple rule of life to regulate the actions of mankind. I am a Unitarian, I don't know anything about the atonement, and I don't believe that anybody will be blessed or cursed for believing or disbelieving anything. A poor wretch brought up in the Five Points, who lives a wretched debauch and dies in the gutter, may be more deserving of heaven than those who have had a chance."

At a recent printing tournament in Berlin the minimum number of bourgeois letters set in one hour was 2,500, and the maximum 3,124. There were 21 competitors. At a second tournament the competitor who carried off the prize picked up 9,415 letters in three hours.

The Labor of Authorship.

David Livingstone said: "Those who have never carried a book through the press can form no idea of the amount of toil it involves. The process has increased my respect for authors and authoresses a thousand fold.—I think I would rather cross the African continent again than undertake to write another book."

"For the statistics of the negro population of South America alone," says Robert Dale Owen, "I examined more than a hundred and fifty volumes."

Another author tells us that he wrote paragraphs and whole pages of his book as many as forty and fifty times.

It is said of one of Longfellow's poems that it was written in four weeks, but that he spent six months in correcting and cutting it down.

Bulwer declared that he had rewritten some of his briefer productions as many as eight or nine times before their publication.

One of Tennyson's pieces was rewritten fifty times.

John Owen was twenty years on his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews;" Gibbon on his "Decline and Fall," twenty years; Adam Clarke on his "Commentary," twenty-six years.

Carlyle spent fifteen years on his "Frederick the Great."

A great deal of time is consumed in reading before some books are prepared. George Eliot read one thousand books before she wrote "Daniel Deronda." Allison read 2,000 books before he completed his history. It is said that he read 2,000 books and only wrote two books.

Some write out of a full soul, and it seems to be only a small effort for them to produce a great deal. This was true of Emerson and Harriet Martineau. They both wrote with wonderful facility. These "moved on winged utterances" they threw the whole force of their being into their creations.

Others wait for moods, and then accomplish much. Lowell said:

"Now, I've a notion, if a poet
Best up for them, his voice will show it;
I wait for subjects that haunt me,
My day or night will let me be,
And hang around me like a curse,
Till they have made me into verse."

Here is an old story about Faust, the associate of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing. As soon as the Bible, which these two pioneers of the art had printed, was complete, Faust took a number of copies to Paris to sell. The first copy he sold to the king for 750 crowns, and another to the archbishop for 600 crowns, and to less illustrious or less worthy persons he sold other copies for much smaller sums, each one thinking that he possessed a marvel of penmanship. So delighted was the archbishop with his purchase that he took it to the king, who, in emulation, produced his volume. In spite of differences in the great initial letters, which were painted by hand, the text in both was found to be identical, down to the smallest details, which would be impossible in books written by hand. Other copies, too, it came to be known had been sold. There was no way of accounting for the mystery except by magic, and poor Faust was committed to stand his trial for sorcery and was imprisoned. Only upon a full disclosure of his process of printing, which had hitherto been jealously kept a secret, did he obtain liberty; and this he did not long enjoy, dying shortly after of the plague, before he could return to his own country.

When Miss Notehanger was asked to play she went to the piano after some coaxing, and played the polka she had been practicing upon for four weeks. Then she turned about and said in her artless way: "Now I suppose you wouldn't believe it, if I should tell you that that is the first time I ever tried that piece." Fogg, the villain, quickly replied: "Of course we should believe it; we couldn't doubt your word, Miss Notehanger." And the young lady was heard to mutter that somebody or other was a great hateful thing, and she didn't like him one bit.

Last year's sorghum crop in the United States yielded 12,898,098 gallons of syrup and 509,731 pounds of sugar. Kansas led in production of syrups and New Jersey produced the most sugar.

Thousands are being cured of Catarrh every year with Hall's Catarrh Cure, that the doctors had given up and said could not be cured. 75 cents a bottle. Sold by Penny & McAllister, Stanford, Ky.

Thousands bear witness to the positive curative powers of the Great German Invigorator. See advertisement. Sold by Penny & McAllister, Stanford.

Big Gold Nuggets.

On the 18th of August, 1860, a large piece of gold was taken from the Monumental quartz mine, Sierra Butte, which weighed 1,596 ounces troy, the value was estimated at from \$21,000 to \$30,000. The nugget was sold to H. B. Woodward, of San Francisco for \$20,636.52. A fine specimen was taken from the Rainbow quartz mine, Chipp's Flat, in 1881. It was taken from a depth of 200 feet. Later it was shipped to London and worked there. It yielded \$22,000. In 1856 a nugget was found at French Ravine that weighed 532 ounces, and was worth \$10,000. It contained considerable quartz, which is not calculated in its weight. In 1851, at French Ravine, a nugget was found which weighed 426 ounces and was valued at \$8,000. A nugget is reported to have been found at Minnesota valued at \$5,000. In 1850 a piece of quartz was found in French Ravine which contained 263 ounces of gold, worth \$4,893. At Smith's Flat, in 1866, a piece of gold was taken from a claim which was worth \$2,716, and weighed 146 ounces. At Smith's Flat, in '64, a nugget was found weighing 140 ounces and worth \$2,605. At Little Grizzly Diggings, in 1869, a nugget weighing 94 ounces and valued at \$1,770, was found at the Hope claim, 4 miles below the Mountain House. At French Ravine, 1860, a nugget was found worth \$1,757 and weighing 93 ounces. At Smith's Flat, in 1861, a nugget was found which weighed 80 ounces and was valued at \$1,500. From 1854 to 1862 twelve gold nuggets, ranging from 30 to 148 ounces were taken from the Live Yankee claim, at Forest City. From 1856 to 1862 a number of gold nuggets, varying from 30 to 100 ounces, were found in the Oregon claim at Forest City. A specimen worth \$5,000 was taken from the Oriental (Gold Gate) quartz mine.—[Sierra County (Cal.) Tribune.]

A NEW REMEDY.—Last fall a 12-year-old boy living north of the river became afflicted with chills and fever, and all medical skill that could be summoned was brought to his assistance, but to no avail. The terrible disease still held fast to its victim, and the young man dwindled away to a mere skeleton. Thinking that nothing could be done for his relief, the youngster concluded to try a remedy of his own, and while sitting around the fireside, caught a cricket, which he swallowed alive, and the parents of the boys say that he has not been troubled with the chills from that day hence.—[Osceola (Mo.) Sun.]

AN EDITOR'S VALEICTORY.—An Arkansas editor upon retiring from the editorial control of a backwoods journal, said: "It is due the public that I should make a full confession before I retire from the active control of the Spider. I procured the position merely to secure office, and, now that I have been elected constable of this precinct, I step aside from editorial duties to give some other aspiring man a chance. I have made many friends and killed two men during my editorial career, for which I am thankful and deeply indebted to this community.—[Arkansas Traveler.]

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided to redeem stamps and return to owners with the word "redeemed" imprinted upon each check, all checks and drafts bearing two cent revenue stamps, which remain unused on July 1. These checks and drafts can then be used up in the regular course of business.

A Braudenburg, Ky., merchant, who purchased a lot of fine country butter, was surprised to find that each butter was filled with lard, the butter being merely a shell around the hog grease.

Judge Bond, in appointing a receiver for the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, orders that the leases and contracts heretofore made shall be allowed to stand, and consequently the property will pass under the management of Mr. Phobus.

A parcel of dynamite sufficient to blow up the whole building was discovered in the cellar of a manufacturing establishment in Brooklyn in which over 400 girls are employed. Discharged employees are suspected.

The Vienna Siedt Theatre Company has presented Edwin Booth with a silver laurel wreath, composed of thirty-two leaves, each leaf bearing the name of a member of the company.

Lead of fine quality has been discovered in Ballard county, near Wickliffe. The ore is said to exist in considerable quantities.

The cut of logs on the streams above St. Paul is estimated at 435,000,000 feet, or 50,000,000 more than any former year.

PROFESSIONAL.

BURDETT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
134-137 MT. VERNON, KY.

T. W. & W. E. VARNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office in Owsley & Son's new building—up stairs.

M. PEXTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
STANFORD, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Lincoln and adjoining counties and the superior Court and Court of Appeals. Special attention given to collections. Office on Lancaster street.

ALEX. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
DANVILLE, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Boyle and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.

J. B. FISH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And Master Commissioner Rockcastle Circuit Court.
MT. VERNON, KY.
Will practice in the Rockcastle Courts. Collections a specialty. Office in Court-house.

LEE F. HUFFMAN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
STANFORD, KY.
Office—North side Main Street, two doors above the Myers Hotel.
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when required.

Turnpike Election.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Stanford & Hills (Map Turnpike) Co. for the election of a President and directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Circuit Clerk's office in Stanford on SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Turnpike Election.

The shareholders of the Stanford & Hustonville Turnpike Co. will meet at Bailey's Store, Hustonville, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of President and directors for the ensuing year.

Turnpike Election.

The shareholders of the Turnersville, McKinney Station & Coffey's Mill Turnpike Road Co. will meet at Jones Store, McKinney, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1883, at 8 o'clock a. m., for the election of President and directors for the ensuing year.

Turnpike Election.

The shareholders of the Hanging Fork & Green River Turnpike Road Co. will meet at Jones Store, McKinney, on SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of President and directors for the ensuing year.

Turnpike Election.

The shareholders of the Stanford & Millersville Turnpike Road Co. will meet at McCormack's Storehouse on SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the election of President and directors for the ensuing year.

Turnpike Election.

The shareholders of the Hustonville & Coffey's Mill Turnpike Road Co. will meet at Jones Store, on SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of President and directors for the ensuing year.

Turnpike Election.

The shareholders of the Hustonville & Coffey's Mill Turnpike Road Co. will meet at Jones Store, on SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of President and directors for the ensuing year.

Blue-Grass Farm For Sale!

I offer for sale, privately, my farm of 325 Acres of excellent blue-grass land, with a large brick and frame residence consisting of ten rooms, within a mile of the new Stanford & Frankfortville pike. New orchard, fresh and medical water in abundance. Improvements first-class, including a neat tenant house. In grass, 300 acres, and balance tillable. Timber abundant. Church and school-house near by, and the neighborhood unexcelled. It is not often that such a desirable farm is for sale. This perfect. Address me at Stanford, Ky., or call on me at the farm.

125-127-128
MR. SARAH COOK.

ROBBED

Thousands of graves are annually robbed of their victims, lives prolonged, happiness and health restored by use of the great GERMAN INVIGORATOR!

Which positively and permanently cures dyspepsia (caused by excess of any kind), nervousness, weakness, and all diseases that follow a sequence of self-abuse, loss of energy, mental anxiety, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dizziness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to consumption and a premature grave. Send for circulars with testimonials free by mail. The INVIGORATOR is sold at \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$5, by all druggists, or will be sent free by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price, by address.

112 Adams street, Toledo, Ohio.
Solo agent for the United States.

Hustonville Nat. Bank.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, APRIL 7, 1883.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Bank of Hustonville, in the town of Hustonville, in the county of Lincoln and State of Kentucky, has complied with all the provisions of the National Bank Act of the United States required to be complied with before no association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do certify that the National Bank of Hustonville, in the town of Hustonville, in the county of Lincoln and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of banking, as authorized in Section 5,109 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 7th day of April, 1883.

JOHN J. KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

—RICHMOND—

PLANING MILLS!

I have recently opened in Richmond a large and complete planing mill, and am prepared to furnish every kind of

BUILDERS' MATERIAL!

—INCLUDING—

Weatherboarding, Flooring,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Laths,

Shingles, Mouldings, Stairways, &c.

As I sell at prices such as the above articles can be bought in Louisville, Cincinnati, or other wholesale houses, I am sure I can make it to you advantage to patronize home institutions. I am also a practical

ARCHITECT,

And am prepared to furnish designs and estimates for buildings and all kinds of architectural work. I am doing so small business, can be judged from the fact that my bank account runs from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per week. Contracting and building done promptly and at living prices. Address

78-100-137
C. S. STAFFORD.

COMING ON THEIR OWN SPECIAL TRAINS!



The Manifold Attractions of All Earth

—AT—

STANFORD

—ON—

THURSDAY, APL. 26,

—And for that day and date only.—

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CIRCUS

Royal German Menagerie, Le Gran

Circo-Zoologico and Mystic

Circus of Japan,

Traveling together for this season only.

A Consolidation of the 4 Greatest Shows!

A Union of the 4 Best Shows!

The Five Great Giants are with the Giant Shows.

The Monster Whale, The Giant Black Camel,

The Giant Horse, The Giant Ant Bear, Giant Emmes!

—We also exhibit the—

Titanic Bubalipus, the Sacred White Camel, and the Midget Camel Dwarf.

Performing Horses, Ponies and Acting Quadrupeds! A whole

Wild Beast Show Free

For nothing in the Streets!

"Hector," the \$10,000 Riding Canine!

The Greatest Riders are with the Greatest Shows.

Miles Orton and Little Allie and Bernard Are With Us.

Mlle Leonora, the Heroine of the

Flaming Zens.

Field's Five Famous Funny Fools: Dawn, the Spanish Fire Juggler; Gaudin and VanAnken, Champion Leapers; the Three Waltons, Run Lem, the Sensational Jockey; the FINE HALLION ASCHEN, and all the Great attractions are with the 4 Combined Shows, which will positively exhibit at

MT. VERNON, FRIDAY, APL. 27.

A. OWSLEY & SON,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware and Groceries, Glass-

ware, Queensware,

Wooden and Willowware, Stoves, Grates

and Tinware,

Full line of Pocket and Table Cutlery, Patent

and Family Flour, Hames, Traces,

Salt, Lime, Cement, Field Seeds, Plows and Farming

Implements. Call and see the genuine Hamilton Plow.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

WE ARE REDY!

—WITH—

Men's, Boys' & Children's

CLOTHING!

—IN—

A BUNDANCE!

ASSORTMENT MAGNIFICENT!

Correct Styles and Low Prices.

BRUCE, WARREN & CO.

Two Cloverport News says there is no far as it can ascertain but one Buckner man in Breckenridge county. "The balance are for Knott to a man with Mike Oweley, who was a federal soldier, as their second choice." So far as we can learn Judge Oweley is the second choice of most of the Knott men and a greater part of the Jones men, which confirms us in the belief that with the large instructed strength with which he will go into the Convention, he is sure to get the nomination. The absurdity of the Jacob boom in Louisville, with its well known intent, has rebounded in Judge Oweley's favor and he is as strong in Louisville today as ever. It is likely, however, that Louisville will instruct for Jacob as a matter of local pride, but the Oweley men are strong enough to assert themselves at the proper time and they will do so. The people are not to be deceived by such shallow maneuvering as the Knott men attempted there and will not believe, allow themselves to be ruled by the would-be bosses in such a manner.

The Cincinnati News, which has labored under the difficulty of being unable to obtain the Associated Press telegrams, has purchased the franchise of the Morning Journal in that city and leased the handsome Gazette building for its office, paying for both the neat little sum of \$115,000. This puts the paper on a firm basis and insures its success, a fact which will be appreciated by the democracy, which has so long been without a paper in that city. The Enquirer, to be sure, is an alleged democratic sheet, but as it stands ready at any time to sell its waning influence, its opinions and expressions are regarded with suspicion.

KATE KANE, a Milwaukee attorney, created a sensation in Court there a day or two ago by throwing a glass of water in the presiding Judge's face, who thereupon fined her \$50 for contempt. She refused to pay it and was ordered to jail. The sweet tempered Kate claims that the Judge winked at her in an insulting manner and she wanted to teach him that she was not that kind of a girl, if she was in bad company.

BROTHER MARCUM, of the Cattleburg Democrat: Your attention, please. The advertisement you are running for Ash & Robbins, Brooklyn, is a waste of valuable space, for you will get no return for it whatever, and besides lead your patrons into a delusion and a snare. The firm is one of the most notorious of dead-beats and has been so published repeatedly.

A RECENT trip over the Ohio & Mississippi R. R. to St. Louis, convinced us that it is one of the best equipped, fastest and best managed thoroughfares in the country. The road bed is in splendid condition and the magnificent cars glide over it with out a jar. Its employees are uniformly polite and accommodating and the travel over it daily is immense.

THE custom of treating, since it is confined almost entirely to whiskey and cigars, is certainly a very social one, yet no less foolish. The Pennsylvania legislature is trying to break it up by passing an act to prevent it, but it is useless and the law will be void. It is one of the rights of the American citizen that can not be alienated.

TOM CRITTENDEN, the degenerate son of a noble ancestry, who cruelly murdered a negro in Jefferson county, was tried last week with the usual result in such cases—a hung jury. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than to convict a rich man of any offense against a negro.

MR. MARSHALL W. NEAL, late of the Glasgow Times, has bought an interest in the Farmers Home Journal and will enter at once the control of the business department of that sterling journal, which is to be congratulated on acquiring one so competent and well-fitted for the position.

It is generally understood in Louisville that Mayor Jacob is a tacit candidate for Governor, but he can not announce himself because of a law which declares his office vacant so soon as he offers for another.

During the 21 weeks that Mrs. Langtry, the beautiful Jersey Lily, has played in America, her gross receipts have been \$229,003.53. Her face is her fortune, to be sure. She is now playing her farewell engagement in New York.

Public schools in Virginia are being closed for lack of funds to carry them on. Charge it to Mahone and his regulators.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—Business failures last week, 205.

—The Court of Appeals will consider Craft's case on the 15th of May.

—A cyclone swept over Chattanooga Sunday, marring houses and causing much destruction of property.

—The Planters' National Bank, of Henderson, has been authorized to begin business with a capital of \$60,000.

—The Garfield Memorial Hospital Committee has purchased a building site in the suburbs of Washington for \$37,000.

—James B. B. Smith, a contractor on the Owensboro & Nashville railroad, was fatally shot by a negro workman near Albrighton, Muhlenberg county.

—Slavery was abolished and our daughters have not married negroes. Protection will be abolished and our manufacturers will be destroyed. —[Indianapolis News]

—Ex-Governor Merriweather, of Louisville, fell down a flight of steps Saturday and seriously hurt himself. He is in his eighty-third year and the accident will no doubt prove fatal.

—The storm in the Colorado mountains Saturday attained the velocity of 60 miles an hour. An entire train was blown from the track near Como, several passengers and train men being injured.

—The count of the funds in the U. S. Treasury vaults, amounting to several hundred millions of dollars, has been completed. The committee found an excess of three cents in favor of retiring Treasurer Gilliam.

—The Knights Templars are seriously talking of changing the place of holding their triennial convocations from San Francisco to Washington, because of the failure of the members of the Order to make the adequate arrangements in the former city.

—The newspaper reports of the serious illness of President Arthur, grew out of the fact that he was terribly seasick while aboard the Talaposa returning from Florida. He has gotten back to Washington, but a little the worse off for his voyage.

—It has been a question which of the Nations of the earth possessed the largest pile of gold. The French have it. The gold in the Bank of France amounts to \$198,481,818—which is \$19,792,125.10 more than we have in the Treasury of the United States.

—The old Louisville Exposition building has been sold to John Callahan for \$7,550, who intends to convert it into a hotel, which will room 2,000 persons and feed 1,500. Such a hotel will be wanted, if the Southern Exposition proves the success it is thought it will be.

—Gov. Blackburn has pardoned Homer Oldson, the boy who was convicted in the Bourbon Circuit Court Wednesday and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for maliciously shooting and wounding his school teacher, Wm. Yerkes, Esq., which occurred at Paris several months ago.

—The Ohio State Central Committee fixed Columbus as the place and June 21 as the time for holding the democratic convention to nominate a State ticket. This was another victory for Senator Pendleton and friends and a humiliating defeat of the Enquirer and its supporters, sorehead democrats and republicans.

—Hon. John Young Brown and Morgan Swope, a butcher in Henderson, had a difficulty in which Brown hit Swope with a beef bone. Swope returned the compliment with a weight which made a big splash over the ex-Congressman's eye, when he drew his pistol and fired three shots without effect. This is another chance for Blackburn to get in a pardon for carrying concealed weapons.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Highland.

—Some of our farmers have finished planting corn.

—Jas. T. Light bought a fine mare in Washington county, for \$150.

—Rev. J. W. Brock will preach at the M. E. Church next Sunday (5th), instead of 1st Sunday in May.

—Mrs. W. R. Cook presented her husband with 12 pound boy last week and Mrs. Jas. Light presented her husband with a 5 pound girl a few days since.

—Died at her residence on the 19th inst., Mrs. America Bryant, after an illness of three months. Her personality was sold on the 21st; One cow brought \$10.75; 1 horse \$12.15; corn \$2.00 per barrel; bacon 16c per pound.

—Our district school closed last Saturday. The delay in getting the school closed was caused by the sickness of the teacher. Miss Edith Atherton will begin a subscription school next Monday at the Mt. Moriah school-house.

—Miss Anna Robinson's singing school will close this week. It is reported that she will go to Cincinnati in the near future to make it her home, but she will not be Miss Anna Robinson then. We regret to give her up, as she has been a great help in our Sunday School.

—Thos. Walla has moved to our village. M. D. Robinson has moved to his new house. Thos. Light, of Tunnel City, has moved to his Maple Swamp farm, which he bought from H. P. Young a few days since. Daniel Williams has moved to Woodbine, Whitley county. Joseph Jenkins went with film to help run a shingle machine. We regret very much to lose Mr. Williams as a citizen and a neighbor. Henry Walla has returned from Woodford county. Mrs. Allen Baugh is visiting her sister, Mrs. Graybeal, at McKinney.

Near McCormack's Church.

—The many friends of the editor join with me in wishing him a pleasant trip and hope it will prove highly beneficial to his health. [Back, thank you, and better, Ed.]

—Two additions to the church at McCormack's last Sunday; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Foster, by letter. Eld. J. Q. Montgomery, assisted by Eld. Joseph Ballou, held a protracted meeting at Parkville last week. We are requested to announce that Bro. Montgomery will preach at McCormack's next Sunday. The members are requested to come early as they wish to reorganize the Sunday school.

—Miss May Carpenter was visiting her brother, Mr. A. W. Carpenter, last week. Gus McCormack is in Tennessee. Miss Annie Phelps, of Missouri, Miss Lizette Chensault, of Richmond, and Miss Lizzie

Tevie, of Texas, are the guests of Mrs. E. E. Hill, all of them are remarkable for their wit and beauty, especially—but no, we won't particularize, they are firm friends to each other and we would have them remain so. By the by, you spoke of Mrs. Hill in your last issue as being of the Turnerville neighborhood, we beg permission to state that McCormack's claims Mr. Hill as one of its most valued members.

BOYLE COUNTY.

Danville.

—Mrs. L. W. Robertson, of Mayersville, is visiting the family of Mr. A. S. Robertson.

—Mr. Wm. Brewer died at his residence on Monday morning, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Brewer had been in failing health for some time and his death resulted from a complication of diseases.

—Mr. W. P. Speed, of this place, has a coin which professors of numismatics would evidently consider a rare one. It bears date of 1761 and the following inscription on one side: ARCH: AVST: DVX: BYRG: on the other side: MARTHERIA: D. C. R. LIMP: GERM: HVNG: BOH: REG:

—Dr. Thos. E. Smith, late of Baltimore, and a graduate of the University of Maryland, has located in Danville for the practice of his profession. Dr. Smith brought letters of introduction to some of our best citizens, and seems to be an intelligent and agreeable gentleman. He and his family are domiciled at the Clemens House, whose new proprietor, Mr. J. G. Ake, certainly knows how to "keep a hotel."

—Mr. H. K. Taylor, of Vanceburg, Lewis county, a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, was in town last week visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. H. C. Sandifer, of the Central National Bank. Mr. Taylor in his canvass maintains, 1st, That the School fund should be increased by the proceeds of the sale of public lands. 2d, That there should be a uniform system of text books presented by the State Board, from which, if the teacher deprecates his pay. 3d, That the Commissioners should be required to qualify by standing written examinations.

—About five weeks ago the wife of a vagabond negro named Henry Fry, died leaving him three children, a boy aged 9 years, a girl 7, and a baby about 2 years old. Immediately after the death of the woman, Fry commenced neglecting the children, only visiting the room where they stayed, every three or four days, and furnishing them with little or nothing to eat. In the latter part of last week the ladies of Mr. Robert Harsh's family accidentally discovered that the youngest child was in a dying condition. About noon one day they called in a physician and also gave it something to eat, and although it revived somewhat after taking nourishment, it was taken away by its father and died that night. The physician says it died of neglect and starvation, which makes it proper to remark, that if there is no Hades one ought to be established by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of such brutes as Henry Fry.

MT. VERNON DEPARTMENT.

Managed by John B. Fish.

—Monday was county court day. There was no business of importance transacted.

—Sarah Catherine Sowder was taken to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, last week.

—Capt. Frank P. Kellogg, of the K. C. Railroad, was in town Monday. Casper Williams returned to Louisville Saturday. Miss Sallie Whitehead will go to Lexington to-day.

—D. N. Williams, assignee of the firm of Clark & Baker, requests all those who are indebted to said firm to come forward and settle the same, or their accounts will have to be placed in the hands of a collecting officer. The firm's business must be closed and settled at once.

—In speaking of the Broughton and Sowder, indicted in the Laurel Circuit Court in my last letter, I was wrong in saying "Judge Randall refused the parties bail," as no motion for bail had been made before him. I am requested to make this correction. The parties were being tried under a writ of habeas corpus last week. I have not learned the result of the investigation yet, but am confident from the information I have that they will be allowed bail in a reasonable sum.

—The following dispatch in regard to the woman found in Rockcastle River was received last night:

MR. VERNON, April 23.—This woman found in the river was named Maude Bryant. She was brought to Dan Ball's by Bill Dunnegan, from Jackson county. Dunnegan had threatened to kill her if he could not get rid of her any other way. She had been missing since April 6th. Dunnegan left for Texas on the 9th. All the above was developed at the Coroner's inquest. J. B. Fish.

PULASKI COUNTY.

Somerset.

—Mrs. Rucker has about recovered from her illness.

—W. C. Omeas and Miss Nettie Hicks are to be married Tuesday, 21th.

—Richard Pettus was robbed a few days since of a coat, vest and a silver watch.

—W. K. Grider has sold his farm to a gentleman from Ohio for \$8.50 per acre.

—The smoke house of Dr. J. M. Perkins was broken into Saturday night and a lot of meat stolen.

—A heavy rain storm visited this locality Sunday afternoon and some damage was done to buildings, fences and forests.

—A negro boy named Charley Hill, charged with attempting to kill a box turtle, was brought here from Greenwood Friday.

—A meeting of the democracy of Pulaski has been called by the chairman of the county committee for Saturday, May 6th.

—The negro, Wm. Henry, who killed McIntyre at Beaver Creek last week, was caught a few days after at Chattanooga, but he made his escape from the jail.

—Butler has been unusually scarce in this vicinity for the past four months and many families in town have been without it for weeks at a time. The price, however, did not advance higher than 25 or 30 cts.

—Mr. Lewis Pattison, an aged and prominent citizen of this county, living with his

son-in-law, Mr. W. O. Nowell, is declining rapidly within the last few weeks, and his death may be expected at any moment.

—A Mr. Henderson, who arrived here last Friday afternoon, lost his pocket-book which contained \$105 and as yet has not heard anything of it. He does not know whether he lost it from his pocket or was robbed.

—A young man named Kendrick was before the court last week to be tried for larceny, but the jury decided that though he was ignorant and a cripple and unable to work, he was not an idiot. He will be cared for by the county.

—Stock of every description is unusually scarce in this county just now and prices are higher than in the city markets. For common mules \$100 per head is asked, while broke mules range from \$140 to \$180, hogs 6 to 7c; cattle 4 to 6c; milk cows \$35 to \$40, for common scrub cows.

—Mr. Robert Chesney, a former citizen of this vicinity, but now living with a son in Wayne county, has been here several days on a visit. Mr. Cy. W. Richardson is preparing to erect a brick residence on Church street. Mr. Robt. Bartlett, of Williamsburg, is here with a view of going into the jewelry business. Mr. Sam Hicks will close out his grocery business and enter the jewelry business with Mr. Bartlett.

—A gentleman named Morris, of Sunbright, Tenn., attempted to get on the south bound train as it was moving from the depot here last Saturday afternoon and missing his footing fell with his fingers on the track and lost those of his right hand entirely cut off and one from his left hand. He also received a wound on the right of his forehead, though not a serious one. He was brought to town and placed under the care of Dr. Geo. Perkins, and, being a Mason, is receiving attention from the brotherhood here. Mr. Morris was slightly under the influence of beer, which caused his mishap.

—Circuit Court adjourned Saturday noon until Monday morning. The case of Leggett for killing Phillips was not tried Wednesday, but continued until the next term. The case of Tom Donley for the murder of Wm. Gooch was tried Thursday and Friday and he was acquitted. Commonwealth's Attorney Warren made a powerful argument against the defendant, but the evidence of threats made by Gooch and his character for quarrelsome drunkenness weighed with the jury, and the prisoner received the benefit of a "reasonable doubt" as to murder or manslaughter; hence their verdict was equal to a decision of justifiable homicide. Donley expressed his thanks to the jury when the verdict of acquittal was read. Two negroes, Frank Johnson and John Cowan, were tried Friday evening for stealing chickens from Mr. Andy Gibson. As much interest was manifested by the young attorneys (Messrs. A. Morrow, Jas. L. and John Will Colyer) for the defense as if it had been a serious murder case and some thirty or forty jurors had to be sworn and examined before a panel could be obtained to satisfy them an apparent effort being made to exclude democrats from the jury. Two negroes were summoned and examined, but the Commonwealth excused one and the other excused himself by claiming to have formed an opinion. Elaborate speeches were made by the young attorneys for the negroes, and the case was given to the jury Saturday morning, but they could not agree, one man being for conviction and they were discharged. The case was set for trial again on Monday morning and about forty more jurors were summoned. John Will Colyer, a popular young pedagogue, was sworn in as an attorney. He is a very promising gentleman, having pressed forward with commendable energy by his own tact and exertions, first to education, then to the study of law, and now enters the practice. He is certainly very deserving and will doubtless attain success.

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—The case of Tom Donley for the murder of

SCHWATKA'S REACH.

No more interesting tale of Arctic exploration has been written than the account of Lieut. Schwatka's sledge party in search of the remains of the Franklin expedition, and described in a most graphic manner by Mr. Gilder, the second in command. The important feature of this expedition lies in the fact that the five members composing it were left for two years in the Arctic regions without any depot from which to draw supplies, and were therefore compelled to live like the natives of the frozen land and adopt their manners and customs, or their lives would speedily have paid the forfeit of their daring ventures. During eighteen months the party of four white men and one "Eskimo" performed a sledge journey of 3,250 miles, during which their courage, energy, endurance and perseverance were severely tested. In its main purpose the expedition was a failure. It did not find the Franklin records, but it did ascertain definitely that they had been destroyed, and brought home for burial the bones of Lieut. Irving, an officer of the Terror. In geographical results the expedition accomplished all that was to have been expected of it.

During their journey Mr. Gilder says: "We ate quantities of reindeer tallow with our meat, probably about half our daily food. Breakfast is eaten raw and frozen, but we generally have a warm meal in the evening. Fuel is hard to obtain, and consists entirely of a vine-like moss. Reindeer tallow is also used for light. * * * Eating such quantities of tallow is of a great benefit in this climate, and we can easily see the effect of it in the comfort with which we meet the cold. * * * January proved the coldest month of our experience, with the mean thermometer at -53.2 deg., lowest -71 deg., and the highest -23 deg. Fahrenheit. * * * Our meat had to be eaten cold - that is, frozen so solid that it had to be snwed, and then broken into convenient-sized lumps, which, when first put into the mouth, were like stones. * * * The country began to swarm with wolves now. * * * Epinec killed two by the most infernal traps ever devised. He set two keenly sharpened knife-blades in the ice, and covered them with blood, which the wolves licked, at the same time slicing their tongues, the cold keeping them from feeling the wounds at the time, and their own warm blood tempting them to continue until their tongues were so scarified that death was inevitable. He also prepared some pills by rolling up long strips of whalebone, bound with sinew and hidden in meat, which, freezing, would hold together until it had passed into the animal's intestines, when the meat having thawed and the sinew digested, the whalebone would open out and produce an agonizing death."

Mr. Gilder thus sums up the results of the expedition: "We had traveled (in one year) 2,819 geographical, or 3,251 statute miles, most of which was entirely over unexplored territory. * * * Our sledge journey stands conspicuous as the only one ever made through the entire course of an Arctic winter, and one regarded by the natives as exceptionally cold. * * * The party successfully withstood the lowest temperature ever experienced by white men in the field. * * * It is the first in which the white men voluntarily lived exclusively upon the same fare as their Esquimaux assistants. * * * The expedition was the first to make a summer search over the route of the lost crews of the Erebus and Terror, and, while doing, buried the remains of every member of that fated party above ground."

THE GRAVE OF EX-PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Several journals have published statements in regard to the grave of Martin Van Buren which leave the impression that the Kinderhook cemetery, wherein the remains are deposited, is unsecured for this is a mistake. The granite shaft which rises above the remains of the ex-President is imposing in appearance. It is true the burial lot is hemmed in on account of its situation in the old portion of the cemetery, but its surroundings are all pleasing. Within a few feet, on the north side, is the Bain family vault, erected at a cost of \$18,000, and on the west the elegant monument of Peter C. Van Schoekel, who has given a handsome sum yearly for keeping the cemetery in order. On the south and east are Snyder, Bain, Burt, Beckman and Lang inclosures, with iron railing and hedges of evergreen, which present an attractive view. -Hudson Register.

COMMON COMPLAINT.

In a copy of the Spectator, published September, 1772, we find the following solution of a domestic problem: "Many are the epistles I every day receive from husbands who complain of vanity, pride, but, above all, ill-nature, in their wives. I cannot tell how it is, but I think I see in all their letters that the cause of their uneasiness is in themselves, and indeed I have hardly ever observed the married condition unhappy but from want of judgment in the man. The truth is, we generally make love in a style and with sentiments very unfit for ordinary life; they are half theatrical, and half romantic. By this means we raise our imaginations to what is not to be expected in human life; and, because we did not before hand think of the creature we were married of as subject to age, sickness, impotence or silliness, human nature is often imparted to her as her particular imperfection or de-

HOW CHASE BECAME CHIEF JUSTICE.

I am asked from Boston whether President Lincoln ever tendered the Chief Justiceship of the United States to Charles Sumner, and I answer, no! Chief Justice Taney died in October, 1864, and Mr. Sumner immediately urged the President to appoint as his successor Mr. Chase, who had resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury some three months before. There was then much dissatisfaction with Lincoln's administration, and the friends of Mr. Chase were openly and secretly urging his nomination.

When Mr. Sumner came to Washington he renewed his request that Mr. Chase be appointed, and had several interviews with Mr. Lincoln on the subject. One day Mr. Lincoln suggested that he send for Mr. Chase and frankly tell him he wanted to nominate him as Chief Justice, and that he (Chase) would make the greatest and best Chief Justice the country had ever had, if he would only give up the idea of being elected President. Mr. Sumner replied that such a statement, however frank it might be, would never answer, as it would not only expose him (Mr. Lincoln) to criticisms as wanting to compromise an opponent, but it would be offensive to Mr. Chase, as an attempt to extort from him a pledge that he would never be a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Lincoln, who was quick-witted, saw the force of Mr. Sumner's argument, and pleasantly said: "Well, take this and write out the name of the man you desire to have appointed." Mr. Sumner wrote "Salmon P. Chase," and Salmon P. Chase was promptly nominated on the 6th of December, 1864. Sumner urged the immediate confirmation of the appointment, and, having carried it from the Senate Chamber, hastened to congratulate the new Chief Justice. As he came out of the room in which he conveyed the news, he met Mrs. Kate Sprague, who shook her index finger at him and said: "And you, too, Mr. Sumner? Are you in this business of shoving papa? But never mind. I will defeat you all!" Mr. Sumner used to relate this incident as showing how he had been rewarded for the praiseworthy acts of his life. Besides, Mr. Lincoln was not the only candidate for the Presidential chair who would lose a rival by the appointment of Judge Chase. Mr. Sumner had strong aspirations in that direction, but I don't think that he regarded the bench of the Supreme Court as a stepping-stone toward the White House. Had the Senate found Mr. Johnson guilty on the impeachment charges and had Ben Wade thus become President, Mr. Sumner would have been his Secretary of State, and I am not sure that this did not influence Mr. Fessenden in his vote of "Not Guilty." Had Gen. Grant offered Mr. Sumner the same position it would have been accepted, with the understanding that he was to manage the foreign policy untrammelled. -Ben Perley Phoebe in Boston Journal.

TWO MILLIONS LOST.

The postal money-order system was established seventeen years ago by an act of Congress, and its devices claimed that it was the cheapest, safest and speediest method of transmitting money ever invented. However, the weak point in the system is illustrated by the large amount of money deposited in the postoffices all over the Union, and, through one blunder or another, never paid to the persons who ought to have received it. The postoffice in New York is the general headquarters of the system, and there is now unclaimed at its disposal of this office \$1,825,497.49. Which is the result of seventeen years' accumulation. All of the money unclaimed in the postoffices all through the country is sent to the New York postoffice.

This accumulation of nearly \$2,000,000 is largely due to the miscarriage in sending orders, or to their loss by the sender or payee. Many of the lost or miscarried orders might have been paid if the payee or remitter had applied to his Postmaster for a duplicate order. Perhaps it has been through ignorance, perhaps through carelessness, that this has not been done, but usually the remitter appears to suppose that the payee has received his money, and, on the other hand, the payee thinks it has not been sent. The surplus fund is increasing all the while.

READINESS OF JOURNALISTS.

The journalist what writes "leaders" for a daily paper is precisely in the position, as regards political news, of the doctor with respect to disease, or the advertiser with respect to practice; he knows a little more than the person who consults him. He may not have half of the ability of his patient or his client, but he knows something, much or little, which the other wants to know. An important telegram received at night in the office of a morning paper really falls into the hands of a kind of corporation. Some one member of the staff probably knows the question fairly well, has watched the events leading up to the event recorded in the telegram for years, has a distinct idea what the news means, and has thought out, superficially it is true, but still with some distinctness, what result such an occurrence would probably produce. Long habit enables him to put his opinion on paper quickly, clearly and pleasantly, and he does not put it; and if he is even decently competent his readers next morning have something beside news, which increases the value of the news to them. That the something may not be as valuable as the doctor's, or the lawyer's may be true, because the journalist's range is apt to be too wide for equally accurate and minute knowledge; but it has value, nevertheless. -Kochman

FALLING STARS.

Astronomers divide meteors into several classes - aerial meteors, as winds, tornadoes, etc.; aqueous meteors, as fogs, rain, snow, hail, etc.; luminous meteors, or those due to the action of elements in the air, as rainbows, halos, parhelia, mirages, etc.; electrical meteors, as lightnings, auroras, etc.; and igneous meteors, as shooting or falling stars, star-showers, bolides or fire-balls, aerolites or meteorites, etc. In present usage, says Prof. Newlin, the term meteor is generally limited to the last group, or to the igneous meteors. The meteorites are all evidently fragments, not separate formations. They are, says the same authority, in the heavens, to some extent at least, grouped in streams along the orbits of known comets, and hence have a common origin with them. The continuity of these streams, the double and multiple character of fields and other comets, and the steady diminution of comets in brilliancy at successive returns, seems to argue a continuous breaking up of the comet into fragments by some cause, probably by the sun's heat. This view is strengthened by the fact that the meteoric iron and stones bring with them carbonic acid, which is known to form so prominent a part of the comet's tail. It is now universally admitted that igneous meteors are caused by small bodies which have been traveling about the sun in their orbits, but now come into the earth's atmosphere, and, in general, burn up. The story meteorites have in general the shape of broken fragments of stone. The outside is usually covered with a thin, black crust, which is evidently due to a melting of the surface in the atmosphere. There have been found at various times and places loose iron masses that are assumed to be of meteoric origin, because their peculiar form, their peculiar composition, and their peculiar crystalline structure are like those of the iron masses that have been seen in several instances to come down from meteors. Shooting stars are seen on any clear, moonlight night; they leave behind, many of them, a bright cloud of phosphorescent light; the meteors and their trains have various colors - white, green, blue, yellow, scarlet, etc.; the duration of the light is generally less than a second of time, but the brighter ones may last several seconds; the meteorites contain no elements, so far as we know, which have not been found on the earth, but these elements are compounded differently from terrestrial minerals; sometimes they reach the earth, and again are consumed in their course.

GARFIELD AS AN ORATOR.

Gen. Garfield was the most effective stump and platform orator of his party. He went directly to the reason of his hearers. There was never any sophistry in his speeches, or any appeal to prejudice, or any trick of suppression or half-statement. He approached his auditors neither in a way of mock deference nor of superiority, but as if he were one of them, come to talk with them on terms of intellectual equality, and desirous only of convincing their minds by a perfectly fair presentation of facts and arguments. He had a strong, far-reaching voice, pitched in the middle key, a dignified, manly presence, and an abundance of the quality which, for want of a better term, we call personal magnetism. His manner in his speeches was first engaging by reason of its frankness and moderation, and afterward impressive by its earnestness and vigor. At the climax of a speech he gathered up all the forces of statement, and logic he had been marshaling, and hurled them upon his listeners with tremendous force. His eyes dilated, his form seemed to expand, his voice took on a sort of explosive quality, his language gained the height of simple and massive eloquence, and his gestures became so energetic and forcible that he seemed, at times, to be beating down opposition with sledge-hammer blows, throwing his arguments forward like solid shot from a cannon. -E. V. Smalley, in the Century Magazine.

IN A CENTRAL MANNER.

The elderly couple were sitting by the table reading by the drop-light, the reflection of which just served to bring out the silver sheen that had gathered on their heads with the passing years. Dropping her eye glasses for a moment, she said somewhat suddenly: "You are quite sure that George will like his situation, are you not?"

"Ought to like it. Absolutely nothing to do, and quite a good salary attached," responded the old gentleman.

"Oh, that's so nice. George always did nothing in such a genteel manner, I'm sure he'll succeed." And she contentedly looked in her chair as she thought of the good results of her letter bringing up of the youth. -New Haven Register.

A Boston artist discovered an ancient, moss-grown, vine-entangled stone mill in Maine, and set out to sketch it, much to his own delight, as well as that of the owner. When night fell he had his sketch half done, and the next morning he returned to finish it. Meanwhile, the owner had "tidied up" the place by grubbing up the vines, scraping off the moss and giving the stones a blue coat of whitewash.

FUNERALS.

Speaking of some things connected with funerals which ought to be reformed, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, says: "I think the exhibition of the worn and pallid features of the dead to the gaze of the curious and unsympathizing crowd is another custom that is justifiably out of place."

P. J. Cheney & Co., proprietors Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of Catarrh that can't be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sold by Penny & McAllister, Stanford, and W. M. Weber, Mt. Vernon.

A LIFE-YET CRITICISM.

The following musical criticism from an Aurora (Ill.) paper is full of strong, contemporaneous human interest: "The K. Pogg concert, as it is, has been a success, and was largely attended. The dollar tickets were rather rough on the hostesses, but the audience managed to exist without the customary war-whoops. The divine Lemo was as resonant as usual, which, by the way, she ought to be, being well seasoned. The color of this paper makes no great pretensions in the way of musical criticism, but when a genuine \$100 grand spiral subsonic falset, back action, self-adjusting, chromo-meter-balanced, full-flavored, fourth-proof, rip-maturing conglomeration comes to town he proposes to bump himself. Kellogg's diaphragm has evidently not, like wine, improved with old age. Her upper register is up-stairs near the skylight, while the lower register is closed for repairs. The above-mentioned Kellogg performed her grand triple act of singing, rolling the eyes and talking to some one in the wings at the same time. Her smiles at the audience were divine. Her singing, when she condescended to pay any attention to the audience, to our critical ear (the other ear being carefully folded up), seemed to be a blending of the fortissimo crescendo damfino - or caro either. Her costume was a harmonious blending of the circus-tent and balloon style, and was very gorgeous, barring a tendency to spill some of the contents out at the top. The Italian part of the business was as flimsy and farious as usual, and demonstrated what early associations with the land-ocean and monkey will accomplish. The venerable and obese freak of nature, Huguini, was as graceful as usual. His appearance very nearly resembles a stove in a corner grocery, or a water tank on a narrow-gauge railroad. He was no fully appreciated until he turned to go off the stage. He then appeared to his best advantage, and to take an interest in getting out of sight as soon as possible, an effort in which he had the hearty sympathy of the audience."

AN EXTRAORDINARY MAN.
Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster General of Great Britain, is a most extraordinary man. He was made totally blind when a young man by the bursting of a gun. But in spite of that, he is one of the best informed men of the day; a profound mathematician, and widely read in literature and history. He can handle a rod and fly with wonderful success. In the House of Commons he is greatly respected by all parties. An attendant guides him to the door, and there ready hands are always to be found to direct the sightless Minister to his place. When he is addressed he turns his head, as though he could see the person to whom his reply is directed. The most remarkable feature about his speech is his wonderful command of facts and figures, which, thanks to his acute memory, he masters with marvelous rapidity and retentiveness. He is greatly aided by his wife, whose attainments are almost equal to his own. Since he was made Postmaster General he has introduced many reforms, improved the postage stamps, introduced a new system of money orders or checks for small sums, and a plan by which the postoffice receives stamps as deposits in savings banks, in order to carry out his favorite idea in offering the poor every possible facility for practicing thrift.

A NEW SNOW PLOW.
A Kansas City inventor has patented a snow plow which promises to take the place of the cumbersome scoops which are attached to locomotives running on Northern railroads during the winter. It is an arrangement of steam pipes which can be heated at the will of the engineer, melting the snow as the engine slowly advances. The form of the ordinary snow plow is preserved so that the snow in shallow cuts can be thrown aside, as by the plow now in use; but when deep drifts are encountered the steam can be turned on the pipes and the road cleared in far less time than it can be done with shovels. Another advantage in the new invention is that it will not leave additional embankment to catch a still greater depth of snow in succeeding storms.

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For more than a third of a century the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise - the best of its kind. For every form of external pain the Mexican Mustang Liniment is without an equal. It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone - making the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effects upon Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Cuts, and all other external pains are equally wonderful. The Mexican Mustang Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of the agony of an aching head or back, or of rheumatic twinges restored, or a valuable horse or pet saved by the healing power of this.

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and Chronic Catarrh of the Colon, Acute
and Chronic Catarrh of the Small Intestine,
Acute and Chronic Catarrh of the Large Intestine,
Acute and Chronic Catarrh of the Stomach, Acute
and Chronic Catarrh of the Duodenum, Acute
and Chronic Catarrh of the Pancreas, Acute
and Chronic Catarrh of the Gallbladder, Acute
and Chronic Catarrh of the Bile Ducts, Acute
and Chronic Catarrh of the Liver, Acute
and Chronic Catarrh of the Spleen, Acute
and Chronic Catarrh of the Kidneys, Acute
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